

## **REMARKS**

This paper is being provided in response to the Final Office Action dated December 15, 2009, and Advisory Action dated June 8, 2010, for the above-captioned application and accompanies a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed herewith. Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments to the claims are fully supported by the originally-filed specification, consistent with the discussion herein.

Applicants submit that Applicants' system is not directed to mapping between computer languages or protocols like that disclosed in Miller (i.e. mapping from XMPP to CPIM or vice versa) and that Miller's disclosed mapping from XMPP to CPIM or vice versa does not disclose the synchronizing of presence information of a user like that recited by Applicants. Applicants have amended the claims herein to clarify the significant distinctions between the disclosures of Miller and Boyer with respect to Applicants' recited claims. Applicants' claims recite features corresponding to a synchronization of a change in user presence information of a given user between a first system and a second system and corresponds to a change in the content, rather than mapping between language or protocol, of the first and second presence information of the first system and the second system. Specifically, as discussed herein, Applicants have amended the claims to recite that the content of the first presence information is different from content of the second presence information, each of the content of the first presence information and the content of the second presence information corresponding to the change in the user presence information.

It is noted the Advisory Action appears to suggest that actual content of the messages in Miller is changed in the mapping from XMPP to CPIM protocols. Applicants submit, however, that there is a clear distinction between actually changing content of a message and merely converting or mapping between protocols. In particular, even the term "mapping" contraindicates any interpretation that content is being changed. For example, mapping the protocols of two different systems may be considered analogous to mapping fields of a spreadsheet when it is imported into a document: in such a case, the content is not changed, simply the document descriptors of the two systems are mapped together. Whereas, in the present application, the actual content of the first presence information of a first system is physically changed, e.g., when one presence system indicates that a user has "arrived at work," this status is converted and transmitted to the second presence system as "in attendance" (see, e.g., page 31 of the originally-filed specification).

As discussed herein, Applicants have made amendments to specifically clarify that nature of the different converted content recited by Applicants with respect to first and second presence information corresponding to first and second systems, but Applicant specifically submit that it is not sustainable as an argument, nor would one of ordinary skill in the art of computer science understand, that mere references to conversion or mapping between protocols indicate any change to the content of information so converted, like that recited by Applicants, particularly in which the content is different between the first and second presence information and indicates a change of user presence information that is then being synchronized between first and second systems.

The rejection of claims 4, 5, 9, 10, 13-15 and 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Miller, et al. "XMPP CPIM Mapping draft-mill-erxmpp-cpim-00" (hereinafter "Miller") in view of U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2005/0068167 to Boyer et al. (hereinafter "Boyer") is hereby traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the amendments to the claims contained herein.

Independent claim 4, as amended herein, recites a gateway apparatus that connects a presence server of a first system and a second system providing another presence system. The gateway apparatus includes a receiver section that receives first presence information for a given user from one of: the first system and the second system when user presence information of the given user is changed. A converter section converts the first presence information to second presence information, wherein the second presence information is compatible with the other of: the first system and the second system, and wherein content of the first presence information is different from content of the second presence information, each of the content of the first presence information and the content of the second presence information corresponding to the change in the user presence information. A synchronizer section provides the second presence information to the other of: the first system and the second system, wherein the second presence information synchronizes the user presence information of the given user in the first system and the second system. Claims 5-7 depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 4.

Independent claim 9, as amended herein, recites a presence display system including a presence server and a gateway apparatus that connects a first system, having the presence server,

and a second system providing another presence system. The gateway apparatus includes a receiver section that receives first presence information for a given user from one of: the first system and the second system when user presence information of the given user is changed. A converter section converts the first presence information to second presence information, wherein the second presence information is compatible with the other of: the first system and the second system, wherein content of the first presence information is different from content of the second presence information, each of the content of the first presence information and the content of the second presence information corresponding to the change in the user presence information. A synchronizer section that provides the second presence information to the other of: the first system and the second system, wherein the second presence information synchronizes the user presence information of the given user in the first system and the second system. The presence server manages the user presence information of the given user by at least one of: reporting the user presence information of the given user to the second system, via the gateway apparatus, when the user presence information of the given user is changed in the first system; and updating the user presence information of the given user in the first system when a report that the user presence information of the given user has changed is received from the second system via the gateway apparatus. Claims 10-13 depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 9.

Independent claim 14, as amended herein, recites a method for connecting a first system, having a presence server, and a second system providing another presence system. The method includes receiving first presence information for a given user from one of: the first system and the second system, when user presence information of the given user is changed.

The method further includes converting the first presence information to second presence information, wherein the second presence information is compatible with the other of: the first system and the second system, and wherein content of the first presence information is different from content of the second presence information, each of the content of the first presence information and the content of the second presence information corresponding to the change in the user presence information. The method further includes providing the second presence information to the other of: the first system and the second system, wherein the second presence information synchronizes the user presence information of the given user in the first system and the second system. Claims 15-19 depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 14.

Miller discloses mapping of extensible messaging and presence protocol (XMPP) to the common presence and instant messaging (CPIM) specification. The Office Action cites principally in Miller to the figure in section 2 showing an "XMPP Service", "CPIM Gateway" and "CPIM-Compliant Service" and to section 4.2.2 entitled "The Notify Operation".

Boyer discloses a programmable presence proxy for determining a presence status of a user. The Office Action cites to Boyer as disclosing that a user can have different presence information in a system, citing specifically to Fig. 4, presence status 440 and noting the status for different devices of "BUSY", "AWAY" and "ONLINE".

Applicants' independent claims recite that a gateway apparatus that includes at least the features of a converter section that converts the first presence information to second presence information, wherein the second presence information is compatible with the other of: the first

system and the second system, and a synchronizer section that provides the second presence information to the other of: the first system and the second system, wherein the second presence information synchronizes the presence information of the given user in the first system and the second system. Applicants refers, for example, to Figs. 7-10 and beginning on page 30 middle (section entitled "Synchronization with SIP phone presence") of the originally-filed specification. In accordance with the discussion therein, Applicants' recited system advantageously provides for conversion among different types of presence information so as to provide for synchronization between presence information of a user among multiple systems.

Specifically, Applicants have clarified with amendments to the claims herein that the content of the second presence information, as converted, is different than the content of the first presence information. For example, in accordance with the discussion in the specification (e.g., on pages 30-32 of the originally-filed specification), the content of the first presence information may be "in attendance" while the content of the second presence information is "arrived at work". The conversion is not one of mapping between computer languages or protocols, but of converting the presence information to synchronize user presence information on the first and second systems. The actual content has been changed, and is therefore different between the first presence information and the second presence information.

Applicants respectfully submit that Miller does not teach or fairly suggest the above-noted features as recited by Applicants. Miller discloses mapping between two different systems that is disclosed is in relation to mapping between underlying protocols of the system. That is, the CPIM gateway shown in section 2 of Miller provides a mapping of different fields between

the CPIM and XMPP systems. There is no disclosure in Miller of converting the "content" of any of those fields. More specifically, referring to section 3.2.1 of Miller, it is stated that when sending messages from XMPP to CPIM, the XMPP "from" attribute maps to the CPIM "message source" field and the XMPP <body/> element maps to the CPIM "message" field. This is a direct mapping and there is no disclosure of adjusting the actual content of the <body/> element when mapping it to the "message" field to make the message compatible with the CPIM system. Miller does not in any describe or disclose the converting of presence information between two systems in which the content is changed to reflect changes in user presence information and synchronize the user presence information between the first and second systems.

The Final Office Action (page 4) cites to section 4.2.2 of Miller, specifically quoting "When sending a presence notification from CPIM to XMPP" as describing a conversion process. Applicants have clarified with amendments herein features of Applicants' recited conversion to clarify that significant distinction from Miller's CPIM to XMPP conversion. Further, the Final Office Action (page 5) states that Miller does not disclose that the second presence information is compatible with the other of the first system and the second system, and cites to Boyer's disclosure, as noted above, specifically element 440 of Figure 4 of Boyer. Applicants submits, however, that Boyer does not overcome the deficiencies of Miller with respect Applicants presently-claimed invention as discussed in detail below.

Applicants respectfully submit that the cited Boyer disclosure does not disclose the use of converted presence information that synchronizes the presence information of the given user between the first system and the second system. As noted above, the Final Office Action cites to

Boyer's presence entry in field 440, about which Boyer specifically states: "The presence entry in field 440 indicates whether the user is present a given device registered for the user." (e.g., BUSY, AWAY ONLINE, see FIG. 4). It is then noted that field 450 indicates the address of each of the given devices. (See paragraph [0042] of Boyer). Thus, Boyer's field 440 contains entries indicating presence of the user with respect to each of the given devices registered for the user rather than converting presence information between first and second systems in order to synchronize a user's presence information for the first and second systems, like that which is recited by Applicants. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Boyer does not disclose Applicants' above-noted recited features.

Moreover, Applicants also maintain that the sending of a presence notification from CPIM to XMPP in Miller does not satisfy the features of conversion of presence information for two systems having presence servers like that which is recited by Applicants. As noted above, Miller discloses mapping between two different presence systems that is provided only in relation to the underlying protocols of the system. The Final Office Action suggests this is a "conversion"; however, Applicants conversion of presence information is used to synchronize the presence information of the given user in the first system and the second system. Miller's systems appears to have nothing to do with such synchronization of presence information for a given user among two systems like that recited by Applicants. Thus, beyond the indication in the Final Office Action that Miller does not disclose that the second presence information is compatible with the other of the first system and the second system (for which then Boyer has been cited, and Applicants respectfully submits it traversed above), Applicants also maintain that the purported "conversion" of information (between system protocols) that is cited in Miller does



not satisfy the features for the conversion of presence information like used in connection with presence synchronization according to the features like that recited by Applicants.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Miller and Boyer, taken alone or in combination, do not teach or fairly suggest at least the above-noted features as recited by Applicants. In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 6, 7, 11, 12 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller in view of Rosenberg, et al. "SIP Extensions for Presence" (hereinafter "Rosenberg") is hereby traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As an initial matter, it is pointed out that claims 6, 7, 11, 12 and 16 are all dependent claims of the independent claims 4, 9 and 14 which were stated as being rejected over Miller and Boyer. However, in this rejection, Boyer is not included in the rejection. Accordingly, it is believed that this is in error and the Boyer reference should have been included in this rejection. For purposes of this response, Applicants proceed below as if Boyer was included in this rejection, but, for the record, Applicants note the discussion above of the features that are identified in the Final Office Action as missing from Miller with respect to Applicants' independent claims.

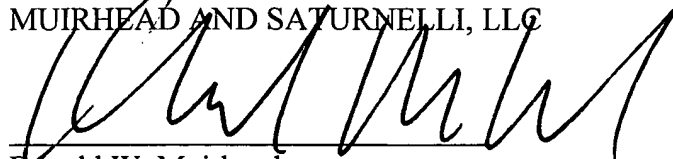
The features of independent claim 4, 9 and 14 are discussed above with respect to Miller and Boyer. Claims 6, 7, 11, 12 and 16 depend therefrom.

Rosenberg discloses extensions to Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for subscriptions and notifications of user presence. The Office Action cites to Rosenberg as disclosing an SIP-compliant IP telephone system and use of an SIP SUBSCRIBE method, citing specifically to sections 7.1 and 7.2 of Rosenberg.

Applicants respectfully submit that the addition of Rosenberg does not overcome the above-noted deficiencies of Miller and Boyer with respect to Applicants' presently-recited claims. Rosenberg does not disclose, nor is Rosenberg cited by the Office Action in connection with, Applicants' recited features that are discussed above with respect to Miller and Boyer. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Miller, Boyer and Rosenberg, taken alone or in any combination, do not teach or fairly suggest at least the above-noted features as recited by Applicants. In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Based on the above, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all outstanding rejections and objections. Favorable consideration and allowance are earnestly solicited. Should there be any questions after reviewing this paper, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at 508-898-8603.

Respectfully submitted,  
MUIRHEAD AND SATURNELLI, LLC



Donald W. Muirhead  
Registration No. 33,978

Date: August 3, 2010

Muirhead and Saturnelli, LLC  
200 Friberg Parkway, Suite 1001  
Westborough, MA 01581  
Phone: (508) 898-8601  
Fax: (508) 898-8602